

BANKERS ARRIVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN FOR CONVENTION

Two Hotels Filled, and
Other Delegates Are
Coming To-Day.

BRYAN AND BURTON SPEAK TO-MORROW

Many Social Events Planned for
Eleventh Annual Meeting of
American Institute of Bank-
ing, First Chapter of
Which Was Organized
Here in 1900.

On a special train arriving from Washington at 10:25 o'clock last night, 444 registered members of the American Institute of Banking came here to attend the eleventh annual convention of the association, which opens this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel. A large number had arrived before the special; delegations from Southern and Southwestern cities will arrive early this morning, and by the time the body is called to order there will be about 700 registered delegates in attendance.

President Byron W. Mower, of St. Louis, said last night that the meeting promised to be one of the most interesting and successful the association has ever held. He called attention to the fact that the first chapter of the American Institute of Banking was organized in Richmond in 1900. Many of the younger bankers who hold positions as cashiers, assistant cashiers, and in other positions in the Richmond banks were in attendance on that first meeting.

Meet Visitors at Ashland. G. Jeter Jones and J. H. Smith, of the local chapter went to Ashland to meet and welcome the visitors. Business Manager Danby, of the Chamber of Commerce, whose address at Salt Lake City last year turned the tide from Louisville to Richmond as a meeting place, was on the station platform at Elba. Clinton L. Williams and R. L. Hatcher, who headed reception committees at the hotels, Jesse P. Wood is directing the registration at the Jefferson.

George H. Keesee, as president of the local chapter and general chairman of the local entertainment committee, and also one of the members of the program committee for this convention, is actively engaged in directing every detail. Seldom has the Jefferson lobby presented a busier scene than it did within a few moments after the arrival of the Washington special. Practically all of those stopping at that hotel had made reservations weeks before. While double lines were being assigned rooms in the lower lobby and the balconies were crowded with those renewing old acquaintances from many cities, the orchestra leader struck into "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and in a moment all were singing and cheering for Richmond. Similar scenes were enacted at the Richmond Hotel, where a large number of members, many of them accompanied by their wives, had engaged quarters.

Had Special Trains. Most of the visitors coming to Richmond on the special left yesterday in Washington as guests of the Washington Chapter. A special train composed of Pullman and Pullman sleeping cars, Chicago Chapter and operated through from Chicago to Washington over the Monon Route and Chesapeake and Ohio. Leaving Chicago at noon on Sunday and arriving in Washington Monday afternoon. A large number of delegations from Western cities joined the Chicago delegation on its special. The train left Washington at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon and spending yesterday in Washington and today in Richmond. At 7:30 o'clock last night a special train left Washington for Richmond, carrying delegates from New York to Washington, leaving New York at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon and spending yesterday in Washington and today in Richmond. As guests of the Washington Chapter, trips were made yesterday afternoon to Arlington, Fort Meyer and Mount Vernon.

A large delegation from Dallas, Texas, bent on capturing the convention for next year, went through on the Southern to Washington and joined the visitors there coming with them to Richmond last night. Special through cars from New Orleans and Atlanta will be attached to trains arriving in Richmond early this morning for the accommodation of delegations from the South.

Convention Opens To-Day. The executive council held a brief meeting at the Jefferson last night, going over the details of local arrangements and approving the work of the program committee. There will be but one formal session of the institute to-day, opening at 9:30 o'clock, when addresses of welcome will be made and responded to, official reports presented and committees appointed. The features of most public interest come to-morrow, when Secretary of State William J. Bryan speaks at 1 o'clock, and United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, delivers an address at 2 o'clock. The program on the proposed currency legislation. The hour of Secretary Bryan's address was fixed to suit his engagements in Washington and in Charlottesville. On his arrival here he will go directly to the convention hall, where the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has agreed to hold the 2 P. M. train for Charlottesville until 2:15 to suit his convenience. Technical discussions of bank methods, including a day devoted to the clearing house and its functions, will take up most of the time of the delegates. The association is made up in the main of younger men, who are making a profession of banking—men who are studying both the theories and the practical workings of the business in which they are engaged.

Records of the various chapters show a surprising number of men, who, in the eleven years in which the association has been national in its scope, (Continued On Third Page.)

BARRETT HOLDS POLICY OF WILSON TOWARD MEXICO

To Cross Rio Grande
Means Slaughter of
Americans.

INTERVENTION NOT RIGHT MOVE

Speakers Show How South's
Trade Can Be Extended to
Latin-American Countries by
Opening of Panama Canal.
Great Chance for
Business Men.

Making a special plea that President Wilson be upheld in his policy of non-intervention in Mexico, John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Exposition, last night revealed to a large audience in the Jefferson Hotel the wonderful resources of the Latin-American countries, which will be opened up by the Panama Canal.

In his reference to the Mexican situation, Mr. Barrett asked that the people of the United States be generous and thoughtful, calling attention to the fact that the London Times once advocated European intervention in this country in the days of the Reconstruction. As this country had settled its troubles without intervention, so, said he, could Mexico settle her internal disorders.

Great Question Before South. The auditorium of the Jefferson was filled to capacity with representatives of all the business and commercial organizations of the city, members of the State and city government and others interested in the exploitation of the city and the State. Mr. Barrett was warmly received, and responded by making a marked impression on his hearers, most of whom had little idea of what lies beyond the Rio Grande.

The meeting was presided over by President Alvin M. Smith, of the Business Men's Club, who introduced Governor Mann. The Governor spoke briefly in greeting his welcome. He said that the State was great economically, and political importance in the opening up of the Panama Canal, and that it would change the currents of trade from East and West to North and South. He introduced T. S. Southgate, of Norfolk, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress.

In speaking of the general method of State exploitation, Mr. Southgate said that the people must get away from talking of what has been done in the past, and of what the resources of their particular States are, and must recognize their limitations and confine themselves to developing what they have. He said that there were two questions before the country—the development of agriculture and the opening of the Panama Canal.

To this double end the idea of visiting the sixteen Southern States and taking Mr. Barrett along to explain the importance of the Panama Canal to all the world was conceived. The Southern Commercial Congress, Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress.

"The obligation on the young men of to-day," Dr. Owens said, "is not to restore ancient pride, but to make an effort for working out the place of their sires. Put in progress and peace what our fathers put in battle."

He referred to some extent to the visit of Europe of a commission from the Commercial Congress to study the rural credit systems in vogue in the various European countries, paying a beautiful tribute to David Lubin, the great Jew, who had interested himself in the development of agriculture, and who lent his assistance to the scientific study of the question. The commission divided itself so as to study the rural credit systems from four angles: organization, finance, production and distribution. They visited all the chief European countries and studied all their systems, and found that agriculture was in far greater process of development in Europe than in this country.

New Sign of Administration. "It is a sign of the times," he said, "that we must have some co-operative system of finance, and from the White House there has issued a statement that a national credit system is being covering the needs of the country."

"This is to be the next great step of the Wilson administration," he declared, that agriculture is the least or any phase of our economic problem, and that it is much more important than in Europe. He spoke of the question of the limited liability of banks as opposed to unlimited liability where a fatal rod system is concerned, and said that in Italy the limited liability was found to be more successful. In this country there has been only \$1 loss in a million dollar deposit in fifty years. Dr. Owens urged that a large delegation be sent to the convention of the Southern Commercial Congress to be held in Mobile, Ala., in October, a delegation of fifty men, to be taken to the canal to plan for the erection of a monument to John T. Morgan, the Alabama, who fathered the idea of digging the canal. After this a delegation of fifty men, to be taken through the Latin-American republics to study conditions. Why Barrett Was Named. Large in stature and of commanding presence, Mr. Barrett was then introduced, and was received with loud acclaim. "Your presence here to-night," he said, after a few introductory remarks, "is evidence that the South is awake." He spoke of his life as a minister to many foreign countries, his first ministerial position being in Slam, where he was appointed Cleveland called him, he said, and told him that he wanted a man who knew nothing at all about Slam. He searched through all the caverns of his memory, but could recall only one thing in connection with the little country. He told President Cleveland that Slam had been made famous through the fact (Continued On Second Page.)

PROVE THAW SAME TO PUT HIM BACK IN INSANE ASYLUM

Queer Position Brought
About by Decision of
Federal Judge.

JEROME IS GIVEN SEVERE SETBACK

Told Not to Use Word "Loquacious" in Referring to Opposing Counsel, and Unless He Has Strong Case Not to Raise Question of Bad Faith.

Littleton, N. H., September 16.—Counsel for Harry K. Thaw, private to-night laid the foundation for plans to carry his case to the Supreme Court of the United States—

When the Governor of New Hampshire decides on the matter of the extradition to New York, at the hearing to be held at Concord next Tuesday, the finding, if adverse to Thaw, will be reviewed by the United States District Court, and, should a decision against him then be rendered, successive appeals will be taken until the case reaches the highest court in the land.

This was the announcement made to-night by the Thaw lawyers after the most notable court victory for the fugitive since his escape from Matteawan. It was made after the hearing on a Federal writ of habeas corpus obtained in Thaw's behalf had been indefinitely postponed until such time as counsel saw fit to begin arguments after the extradition matter had been decided by the Governor.

Thaw's jubilant counsel, headed by Moses Grossman and L. J. Vorhaus, departed for New York, leaving their client in the joint custody of the United States marshal and Sheriff Drew of Coos County, not to return until the hearing before the Governor is called. The head of the New York State forces, William Travers Jerome, and Deputy Attorney General Kennedy and Sheriff Hornbeck, of Dutchess County, also left to-night. They will come back to the hearing Tuesday.

Thaw, according to the understanding reached, will be taken to Concord in the morning. He was arrested in New York City to-night, feeling fine and predicting that the gates of Matteawan would never close behind him again.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Littleton, N. H., September 16.—Owing to a unique condition brought about by the decision of Judge Aldrich in the United States District Court today, Harry K. Thaw is to-night nearer freedom than at any time since he shot Stanford White, Judge Aldrich granted the petition of the Thaw attorneys to suspend the hearing in the Federal habeas corpus writ until after Governor Feltner has held the extradition hearing next Tuesday.

The terms of Judge Aldrich's decision are such that even should Governor Feltner decide to sign the extradition warrant in the Thaw case, it will first be necessary for William Travers Jerome, special deputy attorney-general of New York, to prove Thaw sane before the Federal judge will allow the prisoner to leave the custody of the Federal officers.

Decision of Court. The decision of the District Court is: That Thaw remain in the joint custody of the Federal officials and the sheriff until the extradition hearing before the District Court is resumed. That Jerome may ask Governor Feltner to extradite Thaw on the charge of conspiracy.

If the Governor does extradite Thaw it will be necessary for Jerome to show the United States court how an insane person can commit a crime. Must Prove Thaw Sane.

It then becomes apparent that it will be necessary for New York State to prove Thaw sane before being allowed the custody of the prisoner by the Federal court. In this event New York State would have nothing on which to hold Thaw, as there is no indictment pending against him, and the only charge which could possibly be preferred against him is that of conspiracy.

While Judge Aldrich decided to suspend the hearing before him until after Governor Feltner has rendered his decision, the Federal judge reserves the final say for his court, and will then pass upon the question of whether (Continued On Second Page.)

WHEELER MUST ANSWER CHARGES THAT HE ABUSED HIS PRIVILEGE



POST WHEELER, Secretary to American Embassy at Rome. MRS. POST WHEELER, Formerly Hallie Ermine Rives, Successful Novelist.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Rome, September 16.—A private cable received here to-night states that George Sunderland, American consul-general at Canton, China, has been designated to succeed Post Wheeler as secretary of the American embassy in Rome. Mr. Wheeler left here yesterday for Washington, where he has been called to explain certain charges filed against him.

The order was not a recall, as Mr. Wheeler may be allowed to return to his post. But before doing so, it is stated, he will have to explain charges that he has abused customs privileges according to diplomatic representatives. Italy permits diplomats and their attaches to receive goods from other countries without paying duties, and

unconfirmed rumors intimate that Mr. Wheeler is charged with taking advantage of the diplomatic courtesy by turning it to his commercial advantage. Mrs. Wheeler is the talented novelist, who, under her maiden name of Hallie Ermine Rives, acquired fame through her works of fiction. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are prominent in society both in America and abroad.

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TENSENESS DUE TO GOVERNMENT AND NOT TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

COTTON FUTURES TAX COMES NEXT

Modification of Amendment of
Senate to Be Considered
by Conferees.

LEVER HAS SUBSTITUTE

Cotton Exchange Representatives,
However, Prefer Small
Straight Tax.

Washington, September 16.—Modification of the Senate's cotton futures tax amendment to the tariff bill, to make the provision acceptable to the House, will be considered by the Tariff Conference committee within a day or two. Informal discussion of the subject has developed the fact that the House probably would accept the plan of taxing trades in cotton futures, if the terms of the Clarke amendment were modified.

A substitute for the Clarke amendment submitted to the conferees to-day by Representative Lever, of South Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, would provide that the tax of 50 cents per bale shall not be assessed where the cotton contracts call for the regular government grades, and such grades actually are delivered, or where the difference in price is paid if another grade is delivered. This and other changes will be considered in the belief that the cotton futures amendment finally will be retained as a regulatory provision as well as a revenue-raising feature.

Sundry Schedule Goes Through. The tariff conference passed through the sundry schedule of the tariff bill to-day, reaching agreements on most of its provisions. Chairman Underwood to-night expressed the belief that there would be no great differences over the income tax section, in which the Senate materially increased the rates of tax on large incomes.

Owing to the large number of amendments made to the income tax section, however, it is expected that some time will be spent by the conferees in perfecting the measure to prevent confusion in administration of the law.

Lever Amendment Has Supporters. Representative Lever said to-day that his substitute for the Clarke cotton futures amendment had the approval of many Southern Senators, with whom he had talked.

The proposal is in the nature of a compromise, and was drawn by Mr. Lever after conferences with experts of the Department of Agriculture and Postmaster-General Burleson. It is intended to regulate cotton exchange contracts rather than abolish the exchange.

Under the substitute, if actual delivery of cotton sold on exchange were not made, a settlement would be required on the basis of actual commercial differences as established in the spot cotton market, for six days previously, between the grade tendered and the basic grade named on the contract, which is usually middling cotton. A nominal tax of 5 cents per bale would be imposed for nondelivery.

Cotton Exchanges Object. Representatives of the cotton exchanges have presented objections to such a compromise, and have asked that a small tax be levied—approximately the same as that imposed as a revenue raiser during the Spanish War (Continued On Second Page.)

Huerta Draws Distinction at His Semiannual Address to Mexican Congress.

MESSAGE IS DISAPPOINTMENT

Provisional President Does Not
Touch on Recent Diplomatic
Exchanges of Notes.

Mexico City, September 16.—In spite of the rumors which dealt impartially with attacks upon Americans, an army uprising and the assassination of the President, Independence Day came and went with nothing to mar the holiday spirit.

Politically, the great event was the reopening of Congress and the reading of the President's message. But, without doubt, General Huerta was moved less by the than by the spectacle of thousands of students, children and soldiers doing him honor, and he stood on the balcony of the national palace reviewing the great parade.

It is estimated that close to 10,000 marchers passed in review. Along the line of march balconies, house tops and pavements were crowded; the air was filled with flowers and confetti showered upon those who marched.

President Huerta and his aides, riding through the streets, were the conclusion of the early ceremonies at Chapultepec, were greeted with wild applause. The President's greatest triumph appeared to be in his reconciliation of the joint action of Deputies and Senators when he arrived to read his message.

Mexico City, September 16.—Provisional President Victoriano Huerta to-night delivered his semiannual message at the opening of the second session of the twenty-seventh Mexican Congress. In it he promised to spare no efforts to bring about the unrestricted election of President and Vice-President of the Mexican Republic next month, declaring that it would constitute the greatest triumph of his administration.

General Huerta said the strained diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States had caused the Mexican nation to suffer unmerited affliction, and had retarded the pacification of the country. Nevertheless, he hoped soon to see Mexico and the United States again united in bonds of friendship.

Draws a Distinction. The Provisional President drew a distinction between the attitude of the government of the United States and that of the people of that nation, saying "The tenseness of our diplomatic relations with the government of the United States of America is undoubtedly not with that people," had put Mexico into a state of apprehension.

The message was disappointing to many who had expected that Provisional President Huerta would deal at some length with recent diplomatic exchanges. The silence which prevailed during the reading of the presidential document by the clerk was broken at its conclusion by prolonged cheering, in which the Congressmen were joined by the crowds in the galleries.

Discontent is Essential. In his peroration, Huerta said: "The Mexican government regards the pacification of the country as an urgent necessity in order to restore the public services to their normal state; to re-establish the political, social and economic equilibrium, and to make (Continued On Second Page.)

CRIMINAL MASTER MIND IS POSSESSED BY SLAYER PRIEST

Developments in Case
of Rev. Hans Schmidt
Startle Secret Service.

SHOWS HIS SKILL IN VARIOUS WAYS

Bears Remarkable Resemblance
to Dentist, Now Under Arrest,
but Not Thought to Be Relative—United States Secret Service Gets
on Job.

Think Master Mind Is Perfectly Sane

New York, September 16.—The discovery of a counterfeiters' den, which Hans Schmidt, priest and confessed slayer of Anna Ammiller, to-day admitted was fitted up by him to make spurious money, led the detectives, Coroner Felnberg and other visitors to his cell in the Tombs to express the opinion that Schmidt is sane, and that further investigation will develop that counterfeit was only one of his "side lines." They declared it their belief that he is feigning insanity pursuant to carefully made plans of a master criminal mind.

To the Rev. Father Evans, chaplain of the Tombs prison, to his attorney and other calls, Schmidt admitted his connection with the flat in West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, where detectives found a stock of imitations of \$10 gold certificates.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, September 16.—Developments late to-night in the case of Rev. Hans Schmidt, confessed murderer of Anna Ammiller, convinced the authorities that the priest whose crime has startled the entire country, has for years enacted the role of a criminal master mind.

Evidence secured by the police shows that Schmidt has for years lived the dual life of priest and criminal. He was clever enough to qualify for the priesthood, has many times proven himself to be a forger of remarkable cunning and skill, and was successful in copying engravings for counterfeit \$10 and \$20 bills, possessed sufficient mechanical ability to coin the counterfeit currency and is now known to have practiced the same branch of medicine both in Germany and the United States.

Resemblance Is Remarkable. The two features of the case which baffled the authorities were the others at present are the question of Schmidt's sanity, and the remarkable physical resemblance between the murderer and Dr. Ernest Muret, the dentist who was arrested early to-day in connection with the Schmidt case. Until a late hour to-day Inspector Faurot, in charge of the investigation of the murder of Anna Ammiller, was convinced that Schmidt and Muret were either brothers or close relations. After a long examination of both prisoners, the inspector announced to-night that he believed the resemblance to be only a coincidence.

Muret was arraigned in the Harlem Court to-day charged with having a loaded weapon in his possession in violation of New York law. He was held in \$5,000 bail, which he was unable to furnish.

Bertha Zech, who said she served as servant in Muret's dental office, and who was arrested at the same time, was released after Muret had been held in jail.

Secret Service Chief Steps In. Chief William J. Flynn, of the Secret Service, was called to-day, and informed of the find made by the police when they raided a flat rented by Schmidt and Muret, announced that he would swear out a warrant for the arrest of Muret on the charge of counterfeit money.

Chief Flynn announced that the description of the two men was identical with that given of two men who have been reported passing spurious \$20 gold certificates in Boston, New Haven, Springfield and other New England towns.

When examined by the police to-day Muret denied the police to connect him with the murder of the Ammiller girl or to show that he was the same man who had killed his sweetheart. He also denied knowing anything about the counterfeiting operations despite the fact that several persons identified him as the man who rented the apartment where the tools and materials for making the bills were found. Muret rented the flat under the name of George Miller, and Schmidt, who has been identified as the man who accompanied him when renting the flat, said they were students and wished to experiment.

Pair Practice Outside of Law. The police found that Muret was practicing dentistry without a State license. In searching the flat where Muret had his office, the police located a large amount of medical literature pertaining to obstetrics, as well as many instruments used in the practice of this branch of medicine. The police were astonished at the class of books found in the dental office.

A message received in New York to-day from Munich, Germany, stated that Schmidt was arrested here in 1908, and had been involved in a number of shady transactions there. It was also stated that he had attempted to practice medicine under the name of Dr. J. Zantor, and in doing so had made use of forged credentials. The message states that Schmidt's name is Johannes Mueller Schmidt.

Thomas Mullen, charged with the murder of his wife, and cellmate of Schmidt, to-day appealed to Warden Fallon saying he wanted to be saved from Schmidt. During the night Mullen groused the guards in the Tombs by crying out that Schmidt was going to attack him. When asked to explain Messenger said he had asked (Continued On Second Page.)